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#### **REMARKS**

#### Objections to the Drawings

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The Examiner has indicated that reference numbers 118a', 118b' and 120' are mentioned in the description but are not included in the drawings. A formal replacement drawing for FIGURE 1B that includes the reference characters "118a', 118b', and 120" is submitted herewith. Accordingly, the objection to the drawing should be withdrawn.

The Examiner has also indicated that the reference numbers 118 and 360 are mentioned in the description but are not included in the drawings. Reference number 118 is now replaced in the specification (please see the Amendment to the Specification section, above) by reference number "114" that is shown in FIGURE 1A. Reference number 360 is now replaced in the specification (please see the Amendment to the Specification section above) by the phrase "not shown." Accordingly, the objection to the drawings should be withdrawn.

The Examiner has also indicated that reference numbers 500 and 518 are included in the drawings but are not mentioned in the description. Reference number "500" has been added to the specification (please see the Amendment to the Specification section above). An incorrect referral to reference number "516" in the specification has been replaced with reference number "518" (please see the Amendment to the Specification section above). Accordingly, the objection to FIGURE 5 should be withdrawn.

addition. reference number 321 designates the processing unit in In drawings. Accordingly, an incorrect reference number "322" has been changed to "321" in the specification to properly designate the processing unit. Please see the Amendment to the Specification section above.

#### Objections to the Specification

The Examiner has objected to the specification because it recites "the method returns to step 510" in reference to FIGURE 5, but FIGURE 5 shows that the method returns to step 508. The specification as amended above now recites that "the method returns to step 508." Please see the Amendment to the Specification section above. Accordingly, this objection to the specification should be withdrawn.

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The Examiner has also objected to the specification because it recites "the method ends at step 516," in reference to FIGURE 5, but FIGURE 5 shows that the method ends at step 518. The specification as amended above now recites that "the method ends at step 518." Please see the Amendment to the Specification section above. Accordingly, this objection to the specification should be withdrawn.

The Examiner has objected to the specification for reciting the reference numbers listed in paragraph 3 of the Office Action, which are not shown in the drawings. Please see the remarks section "Objections to the Drawings." Since the drawings have been corrected to include these reference numbers, the objection to the specification should be withdrawn.

The Examiner has objected to the specification for failing to recite the reference numbers listed in paragraph 4 of the Office Action, which are shown in the drawings. Please see amendment under the remarks section "Objections to the Drawings." Accordingly, the objection to the specification should be withdrawn.

In addition, a punctuation mark has been added to the end of the paragraph on page 15, that begins on line 12.

### Status of the Claims

Claims 1–23 remain pending in the application, Claims 1-3, 8, and 10-13 having been amended to correct stylistic errors and other non-substantive errors unrelated to the patentability of these claims. Again, it is emphasized that none of the changes to the claims in any way relates to the art cited by the Examiner in rejecting any claims.

#### Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Borland

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 3-9, and 11-23 as being anticipated by Russo Borland ("Running Microsoft Word 97," published by Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington 1997, hereinafter referred to as "Borland"). The Examiner asserts that Borland describes each element of applicants' claimed invention. Applicants respectfully disagree for the reasons discussed below.

In the interest of reducing the complexity of the issues for the Examiner to consider in this response, the following discussion focuses on independent Claims 1, 13, and 22. The patentability of each remaining dependent claim is not necessarily separately addressed in detail. However, applicants' decision not to discuss the differences between the cited art and each dependent claim

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should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's conclusion that these dependent claims are not patentable over the disclosure in the cited references. Similarly, applicants' decision not to discuss differences between the prior art and every claim element, or every comment made by the Examiner, should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's interpretation and assertions regarding those claims. Indeed, applicants believe that all of the dependent claims patentably distinguish over the references cited. Moreover, a specific traverse of the rejection of each dependent claim is not required, since dependent claims are patentable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend.

independent Claim 1, applicants' recited claim language With regard to concerning the step of determining a sample of formats comprising a plurality of formats from a format set is neither taught nor suggested by Borland. According to applicants' specification, a "format set" is defined by a "color set" and a "font set" (see applicants' specification, page 4, A "color set" comprises a number of colors that if used together, create a lines 19-20). professional looking color scheme. For example, a "grape" color set may represent various shades and hues of the color purple (see applicants' specification, page 4, lines 24-28). A "font set" includes a number of fonts that work well within a given theme, such as a font set named "hefty" that includes heavier fonts in various point sizes (see applicants' specification, page 4, It is from this format set that the method determines a sample of formats lines 20-24). comprising a plurality of formats.

The Examiner asserts that Borland anticipates the step of Claim 1 of determining a sample of formats comprising a plurality of formats from a format set and cites the format "Styles" in the figure on page 60. Step 1 on page 60 instructs the user to select the paragraph, paragraphs, or text to which the user wants to apply the style. Then the user chooses the Format Style command in step 2 and selects a style. But this section refers only to selecting a *single* style to apply to the selected text; it does not refer to selecting a *set* of styles. It is a template having a rigid design style such as described on page 60 that applicants' method wants to avoid. Applicants' method seeks to provide a number of "format sets" to a user (see applicants' specification, page 4, lines 12-13). Although step 4 instructs the user that a style can be selected from a different list of styles, the user can still only make one choice from this list. Since applicants' method

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27 29 30 encompasses the format set which comprises a color set and a font set, the format set is more than a single font name, size, and color belonging to a style as Borland teaches. Thus, the step of determining a sample of formats comprising a plurality of formats from a format set is neither taught nor suggested by Borland.

Furthermore, with regard to independent Claim 1, applicants' recited claim language concerning the step, for each format included in the sample of formats, reformatting the portion of text with the format and displaying the reformatted portion of text in a live preview window, is neither taught nor suggested by Borland. Applicants' method displays the same reformatted portion of text for a given sample of formats all at the same time in the preview window. Thus, the user can then preview and visualize how the different formats compare between the same portion of text (see applicants' specification, page 8, lines 12-14).

The Examiner asserts that Borland anticipates this step and cites reformatted text in the preview window in the Figure on page 61 of the prior art reference. However, step 2 on page 61 instructs the user to select a template, not a style. A template is not equivalent to a style. More importantly, a template is applied to and only operates on an entire document. A template cannot operate on only a portion of text that may be less than the entire document. On page 60, the disclosure states that the Style Gallery provides a preview of your current document as it would look with different styles applied if the user wants to experiment a little "with the looks of all the text at once." Although Borland teaches that a specific Style may be selected and that the application will show the corresponding different reformatting applied to any sections of the entire document that are assigned that Style, the preview window on page 61 only displays changes for all of the text in the document resulting from applying a template to the document. In contrast applicants' method displays different reformatting applied to the same portion of text all at the same time. Thus, in applicants' method the user can then preview and visualize how the different formats compare between the same portion of text (see applicants' specification, page 8, lines 12-14) as opposed to Borland's method where it is much more difficult to visualize how the different formats compare between different paragraphs of the entire text as shown in the figure on page 61.

In the alternative, assuming, arguendo, that the Examiner intended to cite the figure on page 60 as anticipating this step, with reference to a style that operates on select portions of text

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significant differences between Borland and applicants' method. As taught by Borland, if the user wants to preview the selected portion of text with a different style applied, the user has to then select another style and preview this single style in the preview window. As discussed above, applicants' method differs in that it displays multiple formats of the same selected portion of text in the preview window all at one time. This feature of applicants' claimed invention is visually and functionally more desirable, in that the user can compare the differences in formatting among the same portion of text on a single preview screen. Thus, Borland neither teaches reformatting nor displaying a portion of text in a live preview window for each format included in the sample of formats, e.g., each font in a set of fonts. Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Borland should be withdrawn for the reasons given above.

Independent Claim 13 distinguishes over Borland for reasons similar to those expressed above in connection with Claim 1. Accordingly, the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection of independent Claim 13 over Borland should be withdrawn.

Likewise, independent Claim 22 also distinguishes over Borland for reasons similar to those expressed above in connection with Claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Because dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend and because Borland does not disclose or suggest all of the elements of independent Claims 1, 13, and 22, the rejection of dependent Claims 2-12, 14-21, and 23, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Borland should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as the rejections of Claims 1, 13, and 22.

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#### Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Borland

Claims 2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borland. However, Claims 2 and 10 depend from independent Claim 1, which is patentable for the reasons discussed above. And because dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims depend, dependent Claims 2 and 10 are patentable for at least the same reasons discussed above with regard to independent Claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of dependent Claims 2 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

In view of the amendments and Remarks set forth above, it will be apparent that the claims in this application define a novel and non-obvious invention, and that the application is in condition for allowance and should be passed to issue without further delay. Should any further questions remain, the Examiner is invited to telephone applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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SKM/RMA:lrg

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Date: June 8, 2004

Enclosure:

Replacement Formal Drawing FIGURE 1B

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